BEN MOSES AND THE CZAR. APPEAL BY A RABBI FROM A BANK TO THE EMPEROR IN PERSON.

Echo From the Anti-Jewish Riots in Russia-Mutilated Bonds That a Bank Would Not Redeem - The Appeal to Alexander III. Shows a Petty Trait in His Make-Up. It has been said of Russia that everything that has ever been alleged of it has been contradicted at some time or other. For instance,

the Muscovite Empire has been represented as a realm wherein there was no respect whatever for the rights of the people and where every man held life and liberty at the whim of the Emperor or of some of his family or higher officials; yet writers will point to the elaborate provisions of the Russian penal code and the extensive list of precautions contained therein intended to prevent injustice and oppression of the individual. The contradictions resulting from such conditions are not confined to meterial affairs, but extend to the characters of the rulers and of the ruling caste. The character of Alexander III. was one as to which this contradiction was widely realized. For the most part this ruler was believed to be a man of ordinary gifts, but in the main desirous of doing the best for Russia and the age, and cominated by the one overpowering and fanat-

to expose his people to a great war with one of the leading countries of the world.

In view of the barbarities which the revival of the anti-Jewish sentiment has recently brought about, even in countries which, like Prance, were the first to remove the civil disabilities of this race, it is somewhat difficult to cite the cause of Russin's persecutions as a ground of special censure. Yet there have en peculiarities in the case of the Muscovite treatment of the problem and it has thrown an interesting sidelight upon the character Alexander III. which may not be devoid interest. Here again, however, the peculiar conditions have interposed to prevent the truth being told. The inhumanities and cruels practised in Russia upon the venerable race within whose bosom Christianity was born. have not always been told and personal incident and narrative have frequently been im-possible, for the reason that they have a way in that realm of punishing a man's kindred for his acts and because too free spea ing in foreign lands about one's experiences in the domain of the Czar not infrequently calls down upon one's relatives still abiding there the somewhat overpolite attentions of the secret police of the Empire. This was the reason why some of the most interesting and tragic events of the great anti-Jewish riots and outrages in southern Russia in 1894 were never

tion had a number of places of worship, being mostly little rooms rented in private houses, where the scrolls of the Law and the other paraphernalia of the old-fashioned orthodox ritual were kept under the care of the rabbis and sextons of congregations. Among the former was the Rev. Mr. Ben Moses, rabbi of the leading congregation in the place, numbering some couple of hundreds of worshippers. He was about 40 years of age at that time. He was well learned in the Scriptures, the Talmud and the other works deemed a necessary portion of the erudition of a leader among his people. As is not infrequently the case, he had also acquired a large clientels of friends among the Orthedox Russians, numbering among them some of the leading citizens of the place.

Just how the troubles in this case arose has always remained a mystery. But in the spring

"I had a piece of pork and I put it on a fork And I went and gave it to a Jew. Jew. Jew!"

It may even have been a revival of that absurd, centuries-old story of St. Hugh of Lincoln, whom according to the medieval legend told in verse in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" the Israelites had stolen and killed in order to use bis blood to make the Passover bread. At any rate, the day of the riot came and with it the usual stories of homes and stores destroyed, old men maitreated or actually killed and familles in an instant robbed of the savings of a lifetime. Mr. Ben Moses said that the final onset of the peasant fanaticism was very sudden. He was in the street in front of his own house on the day and was surprised at hearing a sound that resembled that of a falling pile of lumber accompanied by shouts and screams which, owing to their distance away, he could not quite make out. At the same instant he was much surprised at seeing one of his Christian neighbors and friend come frantically rushing up to where he stood and sayling:

"Bere, Moses, for God's sake, come in here."

"Here, Moses, for God's sake, come in here with me," pointing as he did so to the door of his own house across the street from the home of the rabbi. Without just knowing what it was all about, yet impressed by the manifest fear and terror on the part of his friend. Moses obeyed. They had not been more than a few moments in the house of the Christian friend before it was apparent enough what was "up." A mob of all sorts of people was rushing along the street and attacking everything in sight that bore the Jewish name or character. As he watched the swarm come nearer, the rabbi saw some of his closest Jewish friends struck down and several of them killed. Houses were smashed in, doors broken down, women dragged forth by the hair, furniture thrown out fnto the street and made into bonfires and all sorts of property destroyed in sheer wantonness. In a few moments his own house was reached and there the treatment accorded to his friends and parishioners was measured out to him. All his belongings were pulled out on to the street and burned or carried off and the edifice itself completely wrecked, since doubtless, in the eyes of the "Christians," the rabbi was the main actor in the death of the youth whose blood was used for the bread, according to the centuries old story.

Lucklly, the family of the rabbi was absent, visiting some friends in Odessa, and knew nothing of the event till all was over. In describing it afterward, Ben Moses's chief cause of congratulation was the mob had refrained from the acts that were done in Temesvar and other places in Austro-Humarry, where they roasted some of the coppess of their victims and in a few instances did not wait to assure themselves that the bodies were corposes in reality before committing them to the flames.

The riot ded out soon, largely for want of material to work upon, and the next day troops of soldiers were seen about the streets, to "preserve order," as it was explained, though they had been absent to the great convenience of the mob on the day when the latter

he went upstairs with some difficulty, and began rummaging around among the mass of debris that had once been furniture and soon found the wreck of the secretary. Great was his surprise at finding that the mob in their haste to wreck and destroy had simply pulled out all the papers they could find and torn them up on general principles, overlooking completely the fact that among them were some thousands of roubles worth of the best securities in Russia. It was true, the bonds were torn, but as they were completely recognizable the rabbi regarded, the loss as only temporary, as the bank would doubtless redeem them when presented.

The next day Mr. Ben Moses took his fragments of bonds to the local branch of the Imperial Bank and requested that they be redeemed, in view of the fact that they were perfectly recognizable and that there could be no doubt of their validity. The officialing received the request without comment and

perfectly recognizable and that there could be no doubt of their validity. The official received the request without comment and asked him to call again in a day or so. This he did only to be met with the statement that while the bank could and would always redeem bonds, it could not feel itself bound to redeem torn bonds; with which answer Mr. Ben Moses had to be content for a time.

The rabbi was not so easily to be put off, however. He took the case into the courts, but only to be defeated. A year elapsed and still he appeared to be no nearer a solution than when he started. At last he resolved to carry the case to the Czar himself, as the last resort, since in Russia the fiction common to all monarchical countries that the King is the fountain head of all justice is nearer reality than anywhere else this side of the Orient. But it was by no means an easy thing to get admission to the Imperial presence, as he was to find out.

It took him a considerable time even to get enough information that would justify him to get in the country is the country of the country in the country has the country of the country of

dominated by the one overpowering and fanatical determination to prevent a breach of the peace of Europe. The fact that he had been a commander in the Turkish war of 1877-78, and that he had received his fill of the "glories of war" at that time is generally supposed to have been the cause of his determination to do his best to offset the military spirit in his age and day of power.

Other observers, however, have given a much more human and small motive for this apparently humane feeling on the part of the father of the present Emperor; they say that he was so convinced by what he saw of the softenness of the administration of all things in Russia, by the enormous thefts in all branches of the Russian military staff during the Turkish war, that he realized what a source of weakness this was to the country and determined never to expose his people to a great war with one of

The air of the ruler was a combination of a most peculiar and aggressive hauteur, aggravated by the consciousness that he could never meet any superior, though he might, on rare occasions, meet a man whom he considered almost his equal. This combination of expression and manner was not offensively borne, since it seemed from the imperial countenance that it was so largely a matter of habit that no little weariness was commingled with it and that mere indifference was also one of its concomitants. This indifference was also an essential part of the case, since it seemed to show that while his Majesty might be aware of the presence of certain human beings, there was little probability that anything they might have to say would in the slightest degree interest or move him outside his dull and wearisome routine.

have to say would in the signifiest degree interest or move him outside his dull and wearisome routine.

Presently, after some other persons had been summoned to the imperial presence, the turn of the rabbi came. The Czar did not look up at him, even when his name was announced. He did ask him his business, however, and Mr. Ben Moses presented to him the slip on which it had been so carefully and plainly written. On it was set forth briefly the story of the riot, of the tearing up of the bonds and the refusal of the bank to redeem them, although they were perfectly legible, even in their mutilated condition, and there was no doubt of their genuineness.

Alexander looked for a moment at the paper, and, handing it back to the suitor, said:

"Lucky for the bank, wasn't it?"

The court of last resort had spoken. Ben Moses has never seen his money.

BANKERS' ROW IN CHICAGO JAIL. Six Recent Occupants Whose Combined Short-

age Is About \$2,474,000.

TENSPOT IKE'S BAD LUCK.

NEVER HAPPENED AROUND WHEN

THINGS CAME HIS WAY.

Everybody Liked Him, but He Was Never There
in Cristical Times-An Infirmity is a Town
Where Poker Rialed Supreme—It saved His
Life Once, However—It also Saved the
Credit of the Town of Arkansas City.
It certainly is really amanin," said old man
Groenhut, "how folks keeps on a missin' of it,
all their lives, by not bein' on the spot." N
I've noticed always that the folks that ain't
ther all the time ain't never than. Once a
feller gits the habit o' bein' that, he's always
that, but once he gits out o' the habit, or if he
never gits it, he ain't ever 'round when the
grand opportunity comes, and just naturally he
misses it. Don't seem to make no difference
how likely a man is, or how hard he may try
to git a holt o' the persimmens o' luck that the
good Lord keeps a growin' all the time for
everybody that's got the gumption to knock
em off the bushes, he don't never get none of
'em 'thout he's thar, an' as I said, such folks
ain't never thar.

"Now thar's Tenspot lke. Thar aint no
capabler feller 'n him in town 'n' everybody
likes him. If a man wants to stand treat,
thar ain't nobody that'd be more likely to get
'nytled than him, an' yet lke, he'll set around
here day in an' day out waitin' for some good
angel to step down an' trouble the pool o'
Silloam, the same bein' a bottle o' good old's
for the purpose of illustration, an' thar wont
be nobody. But just as sarrin as some openhearted friend o' humanity comes along with
a ragin' thirst an' the price for two, lke ain't
around. I callit wicked an' bad for trade, for
a man to fly in the face o' Providence like that."

The old man looked again at the battered
half dollar he had just taken in, and bit on it
to make sure it was good. Then looking once
more into him had given out the lead quarter in change
that had come back to him so often the aumentance of the same part of t

seat by the window. "D'ye ever hear how lke come to be called Tenspot?" he asked in a general sort of way after he had carefully inspected the stump of a cigar that was between his teeth as usual, and had lighted it up again. If anybody had ever heard the story he forbore to speak and the old man kept right on talking.

"There wasn't never nothin' the matter with Ike," he said, "except that pesky habit o' his o' bein' always somewheres else. You could always count on him with a copper. 'F you wanted him anywheres special, he wasn't there I remember one time we'd ketched a hoss thief right here in town, 'n' had everythin' ready to send him off to glory sudden like, exceptin' for a Testament to swear the witnesses on, an Ike had the on'y copy o' the Good Book there was in town.

"Some o' the boys was in favor o' swingin him right up without formalities, arguin' that as long as we'd ketched him in the act, an' there warn't no doubt o' what he was tryin to do, there wasn't no use o' wastin' time on a trial, but I says 'No; to do that'd degrade Arkansas City to the level o' barbarism,' I 100 "skimming stations" in Nebraska, Colorado says, 'or a second class minin' settlement. Sich things is all right,' I says, 'whar ther ain't no civilization, nor none o' the refinin' influences o' religion, but Arkansas City ain't no such place. Let's hang him decent-like an cordin' to law,' I says, 's'long's we've got it to do. An' ther ain t no such thing as legal testimony, I says, 'thout it's sworn to on the

six Recent Occupants Whose Combined Shortage in southern Russia in 1804 were never publicly told at that time nor since. In the train of events there was also the reason for silence that the Czar himself had been drawn into the framework of the narrative and any publication at or near the time would have inevitably called down the sternest sort of treatment upon the unfortunate kinsmen of the men who escaped to this country. Ekaterinesiav, Russia, is the capital of the province of the same name. Its population amounts to 50,000. It is on the navigable River Dnieper, near to the Black Sea, and it possessed a considerable Jewish population, whose members were prominent in the business life of the dity, as they were indeed, in nearly all the leading cities of the Empire, being forbidden to worl land and hence being debarred from agriculture and kindred rural pursuits. It may be remarked in passing that this same "neglect" of agriculture has been cited as a repronch against the "chosen people" in most of the other lands wherein they did not have per privilege of owning and in some cases even of leasing the soil or any interest therein.

As was usual in such cases the season was in a full was 1. Theodore Schintz was the first banker tologe.

brotheyed covers General the Fronth indicated provided free of charge by the and photographs are hung arguing the Front and Photographs are hung arguing the Frontheyed Photographs and the Company of the County of

Well, that's all there was to it. The stranger "Well, that's all there was to it. The stranger he wouldn't play the hand, o'course, but Harris havin' four sevens laid for Pete, who just naturally stood pat an' flashed four tens an' an ace at the show down. That let Harris out, an' Pete swatted the stranger till he had to borrow twenty to leave town with. An' the credit of Arkansas City was saved."

THE WORLD'S LARGEST CREAMERY What Centralization of Business Has Done for Farmers in Bryan's State. From the Chicago Record.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17 - The people of Lincoin boast of having the largest creamery in the world, not only in capacity for buttermak ing, but in the size of the plant and the floo space of the building. The Lincoln creamery started on a small scale at Beatrice five years ago and removed to Lincoln three years later. The building, which stands alongside of the Burlington railway station, is of brick and stone three stories, 100 by 140 feet in size, and the plant is capable of producing 30,000 pounds of butter a day. All the cream used is brought into Lincoln by railroad and comes from over and Northern Kansas.

Like everything else in the way of manufacturing, the butter business is being centralized The farmer's wife and daughter no longer work the churn, and even the milk is skimmed by machinery. Competition, the magnitude of the product and the economy of labor have made the consolidation of the dairy interest necessary, and instead of pouring the milk into pans and setting them out on shelves in a cool dark dairy, the farmer now hauls his milk to the nearest railway station, where it is skimmed and the cream carried by the carload to central points to be turned into butter. The Beatrice creamery, as they call it at Lincoln, is the largest of these consolidations, the largest in the world. It is run by electricity and has every convenience for getting the last particle of but; ter out of every drop of cream.

The skimming or separator stations, which are scattered at intervals of a few miles along the several railways that enter Lincoln, are neat buildings, equipped with machinery simtlar to that found in ordinary creameries, ex cept the churns and butter workers. Some fifty or sixty farmers usually organize a stock comenter into a contract with the Elecoln company to operate it for a period of years and pay a done, the minimum being 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of the plant when the receipts av-

cent. on 10,000 quarts or over. Some skimming stations average as high as 15,000 and 20,000 quarts a day. The idea is to pay a premium on the increase of business and to encourage the farmers to enlarge their milk supply. A great majority of the cows supplying milk in this State are of common or native stock, but blooded animals are rapidly replacing them, and it will only be a few years before the milk crop is very largely increased. Formerly range cattle were never milked. No farmer thought of utilizing that source of revenue. But of late years the calves on many ranches are separated from the cows and raised on skimmed milk, while the cream is shipped to the creamery. It has been found that good beef cattle can be raised from skimmed milk calves, and the profit on the milk is so much extra money to the owner.

At a skimming station one man can do all the work and he is employed by the creamery company. The farmers bring their milk to the skimming station once aday, in the morning, using twingaling cans. When a can is placed upon the platform the man in charge takes off the lid, tastes the milk and if he finds it sweet empties it into a weighing can which sits on a pair of scales on the inside platform and holds from forty to sixty gallons. The weight of the milk is recorded on what is called "the milk sheet," opposite the name and number of the farmer who has furnished it, and a samble of about two onness is put into a test bottle, which also bears the farmer's number. Each patron has his own number, which is used instead of his name, and appears not only on the milk sheet but on the test bottles and his milk cans.

The faucet to the weigh can is opened and the milk runs into as parator, where the machiners is in motion, so that after a detention of only a few moments the farmer can get his skimmed milk and go home. This milk, when separated from the oran, runs into a vat on the skimmed milk and go home. This milk which are such as a sure reflect the milk is the farmer takes home so the result is that the fa

Where the Difference Comes In. From the Philadel phia Record. Tommy-Pop. what's the difference between a tragedy and a comedy?
Tommy's Pop-The way it's acted, my son.

ANTICOSTI FOR FRANCE?

ALUE OF M. MENIER'S ISLAND AT THE FRONT DOOR OF CANADA. English-Speaking Residents Evicted After a Long Fight and French Settlers Are Taking Their Places-Belief That There Is More

Than Personal Interest in Menter's Rule. St. Pierre, Miquelon, July 25.-Henri Menier, the chocolate king, has, after four years of litigation, succeeded in evicting the Englishspeaking settlers who occupied the coast of Anticosti when he purchased it and secured for himself a "kingdom by the sea." He is now free to devote his energies to Gallicizing the island and converting it into a second French outpost in British North American waters, which is the design with which his compatricts credit him. It seems at first thought amazing that a private subject of one nationality could acquire "the right of eminent domain" over a large territory of another Power and be able Menier has created a precedent which the Ca-

to exercise almost sovereign authority, but nadian authorities have made no attempt seriously to impugn, to which he has given force by many acts, culminating in the forcible removal of a community of fisher folk whose only offence was that they dwelt within the confines of the estate of this latter-day knight. Not since the expulsion of the Acadians from Grand Pré, as immortalized by Longfellow in "Evangeline," has there been any incident to equal the deportation of the Anticostans from Fox Bay, destitute and forlorn, depending upon the bounty of the Canadian Government to reach Manitoba, where a farming settlement had been provided for them. If, beyond and behind this, there is a scheme

on the part of France to establish a new posession at the very front door of Canada, and M. Menier is but the agent of the French Government for the carrying out of this project, very serious international aspect is imparted to the matter. And, however fanciful it may seem to some observers, those in the inner circle in this place do not make light of it. On the contrary, they betray a keen interest in every new development of the question, and are alive to the value of arguments which the uninitiated would think of no moment. How much of the inner workings, if such there be, are revealed, it is of course impossible to say, but it is undeniable that the French cruiser Isly, the flagship of that fleet in Newfoundland waters, has been cruising near Anticosti lately. and it is said has been making soundings with a view to determining the possibilities of lay-

the a cable to the place.

The fact that M. Menier is a director of the French Transatlantic Cable Company is associated with the circumstances as being especially significant, and the strategical position of Anticosti, at the very mouth of the St. Lawrence, strengthens the conclusion that there is some ulterior object in this move. M. Menier, of course, is not fortifying the island and establishing a garrison on it, for to do that would bring him into conflict with the British and Canadian Governments, but he may be serving just as useful a purpose for his native country by preparing the way for the island's occupation at the opportune time, and by forcing it from residents of British birth and tongue, whose presence there would be a standing menace to the schemes with The value of the island of Anticosti, com-

mercially as well as strategically, will be all

the more readily recognized by a consideration of the following data. Its area is about 3,500 miles, three times as great as that of Rhode Island. Anticosti is practically unpeopled. Its length is 135 miles, its breadth 35 miles, its coast line 850 miles, and its acreage about 2,500,000. Cartier took possession of it in 1635 for the King of France; in 1690 it passed to Sieur Joliet, and in his family it remained for nearly 200 years, until 1895, one Kenrick, liquidator of the "Governor and Company of the Island of Anticosti," conveyed it to Menier for \$125,000, all the ancient seignorial privileges reverting to him. Medier began at once a scheme of systematic improvement, conceived on a generous scale and rather too elaborate, in the opinion or many, to be occasioned merely by a desire sort. At first his plans awakened little in-

docks and wharves and other necessities for a maritime population, all these things showing a set purpose on his part to insure the exploiting or utilization of the island on a large scale in the near future. The best use to which it could be put would be to transfer to it the headquarters of the French fisheries in British North American waters, and, by selecting so isolated a region, remove one of the chief causes of friction between the rival nations in that part of the Newfoundland coast where the two come into contact.

Notin American serion, remove one of the chief causes of friction between the rival nations in that part of the Newfoundland coast where the two come into contact.

Strategically, Anticosti occupies a commanding position. It lies at the very mouth of the St. Lawrence River right where its contracted waters open into the wider reaches of the gulf. It thus controls both the northern and southern approaches to the river, dominates the seaboard on either side and the west coast of Newfoundland, and commands the shipping and commerce of the water-gate of Canada In a word, the possession of Anticosti implies the control of the great enclosed sea which we know as the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is already in the hands of a Frenchman; it is being peopled by his compatriots; and its transformation into a dependency of France would be a great stroke of Gallic diplomacy. It would suit the St. Pierre folks admirably in exchange for the Treaty coast of Newfoundland, for while it has not as large a coast line its fishery resources are greater, and friction with English-speaking settlers would no longer exist. A very important development of the long-standing dispute between France and England as to their fishing rights on the Newfoundland shore the French insist that they have the right to catch and dry cod and pack lobsters. On the Anticosti shore the English would have no such right, because this island is M. Menier's private property and he forbids and can prevent aliens from landing there.

Therefore, if the French should have to give up St. Pierre, they would most assuredly take over Anticosti, unless the British Government objected, and it is difficult to see how they could prevent M. Menier from settling on his private estate any persons whom he bleased. Anticosti is just as suitable a base for the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence as the west coast of Newfoundland is, and perhaps better, because the adjacent waters have never been as theroughly fished. It is farther from the Grand Banks than St. Pierre, and therefor

s rather genial and its location, in the rack of Canada's shipping, should make exploitation of these assets a profitable un-

taking for any capitalists who would deal with
the problem.

That France would like to secure possession
of this valuable island need scarcely be doubted,
and that the St. Pierre fishermen would prefer
Anticosti to their present location is just as
certain. But that it can be secured with England's sanction is highly improbable. What
the future may bring forth is impossible to
say but there are those here who believe that
M. Menier's occupancy of the Island, his expulsion of the Britishers and his schemes for
improving it and colonizing it with Frenchmen
indicate that he is but the visible evidence
of some deep-laid plan of French diplomacy,
designed to be put into effect at some favorable
opportunity.

SIXTY ADIRONDACK CLUBS. Increase in Their Forest Preserves and in the

Value of the Land. UTICA, N. Y., July 28 .- There are sixty clubs and associations reserving lands in the Adirondacks. The membership in these clubs ranges between a dozen and fifteen hundred each. The tracts of land owned and controlled by clubs vary from a few hundred acres to 100,000. The combined membership in the clubs may be estimated at 45,000 and the total acreage controlled is one-fourth of the great orest of northern New York. The private preserves embrace in the aggregate 1,000,000 arres, including the holdings of individuals s well as clubs. In all the Adirondacks indude 3,588,803 acres. Of this the Adirondack Park, owned by the State, consists of 2,807,-160 acres, of which a million and a half are primeval forest and the remainder lumbered forest, denuded, burned, waste, water, wild

meadows and improved lands.

Within the last two or three years the holdings of the clubs and associations have been increased in some cases by purchase from the lumber companies who have taken all they want from the lands. The State, too, has been buying land and so have many individuals. Through the demand of the clubs, the State and the individuals, the value of the wilderness of northern New York has increased wonderfully The decreasing supply of spruce and the demand for other lumber used in the manufacture of to possess a novel playground or sporting re- paper and for building purposes has also influenced values. The reports of the discovery

some and rather two elaborate, in the equality of preserves and the determinant of many, to be occasioned merely by a desire to process a movel player and or sporting responsibility. The process is the plane washed that the research of the state of the covers of the island security of the covers of the cove

DRAW POKER PUNCTILIOS.

TRICT OBSERVANCE OF ALL RULES ESSENTIAL TO GOOD PLAY.

Disregard of Even the Seemingly Unimportant Ones Inevitably Tends to Injure the Game
-None Can Be Violated Without a Possible Advantage to Some Player - Penalties. Impatience is often felt, and sometimes exressed, by poker players with others in the game who insist upon laughing, singing, telling tories or carrying on a running conversation while the game is in progress. The rules of the game, however, do not bar anything of this sort, and even the etiquette of the card table can hardly be said to forbid it. A player who chooses to do such things may say that he reorts to them as means of confusing or dis-

tracting his opponents' attention and so in-

creasing the strength of his own hand, or rather

diverting attention from it, and it is difficult to

ee what objection could be maintained against

the use of such means or any other short of physical interference with other players. Just where impropriety begins, when conversation of any sort is countenanced, is not easily determined, and as a matter of fact the law of etiquette is an elastic one. Poker, as was just explained, differs widely in this respect from whist, for example. In the latter game t is easy to interdict all irrelevant talk, but in poker a player may claim it as a part of his play. The only practical rule seems to be to withdraw from a game in which any of the players persist in talking or singing or the like o such an extent as to interfere with orderly

One excellent plan has been devised for mainaining order among players who refuse to curb the exuberance of their spirits at the poker able or who believe that the kind of by-play ndicated is a valuable addition to their game. Of course the only objection to such practices as long as they do not outrage propriety, is that they confuse other players, and by inducing small errors of play, make the game wearisome and uninteresting. The plan mentioned is herefore, to impose a fine on each player who violates a rule of the game. This fine must be arge enough to insure the attention of all the players and is usually fixed at a red chip, which is to be put into the next pot played for after the s to be put into the next, whether it would not it is indeed a question whether it would not it is indeed a question whether it would not be a some

players and is usually fixed at a red chip, which is to be put into the next pot played for after the offence.

It is indeed a question whether it would not be an excellent expedient to agree upon some rule of this sort in every game in which there are careless or inattentive rlayers, and even with inexperienced players the salutary effect of paying a small penalty for the infraction of a rule will be found to expedite the learning of those rules more than anything else. The fine should be small, of course. Probably a white chip for each offence would be ample, but once agreed upon it should be enforced mercilessly. As in the old-fashioned game of muggins, no excuse should be allowed and no plea for mercy should be listened to. The player who has to pay for playing out of turn is sure to wait for his turn to come after he has paid the fine a few times.

While it is true, as explained, that the etiquette of the poker table is exceedingly elastic, and hardly anything short of rowdyism can be said to be actually barred from the game, so that common politeness may be said to be the only rule on the sulect, it is also true that what may be called the minor rules of the game are to be enforced as strictly as any others, if the game is to be played properly. A certain laxity in regard to some of these rules is often found even among good players, but the courtesy which allows the infraction of even the least important rule without penalty, is a mistaken one, and any carelessness in this respect will certainly be followed by a deterioration in the quality of the play and a consequent loss of interest in the game. Even good players who seldom or never commit errors themselves are likely to overlook seemingly trivial errors in others, deeming it hardly worth while to insist upon an enforcement of the rules in small matters, but to do this is a mistake. It must be remembered as a fact of prime importance that it is just as easy to play poker correctly if one is paying attention to the game, as it is to play it in a slip-s

means entitled.

To illustrate this, suppose A. B and C draw

opened the pot on a pair of Jacks and fails to improve his hand in the draw. It, it may be has come in, having also a pair of Jacks. He also fails to improve, but also fails to improve his to the pair being also fails to improve, but of the pair being and a set of failed to better his hand. It will be seen that in case of a show-down B will win the pot away from the opener.

A desirous of giving the impression that he has a laso failed to better his hand. It will be seen that in case of a show-down B will win the pot away from the opener.

A desirous of giving the impression that he has a large pair, bets the limit before he looks at his draw. Possibly he has held up a kicker to give the impression of threes, and is really builting on his Jacks. C realize that he has no possible chance to win except by bluffing on his mines, and feels that he has not the nerve to bluff against a presumble thore, a third that he will or will not play. Had C waited his turn, as he was obliged by the rules to do. B would undoubtedly have refused to bet, and the opener would have taken the pot. With O out of the game, however. B realizes that he has just one chance for the pot, and looking at it sees that there is considerable money in it. He therefore decides to take the risk, in view of the odds he gets in the betting, and calls A, winning the pot by virtue of his accomplished the pot of the down of the game he was not entire the pot will be presented to the presented of the pres

From the Philadel phia Bulletin. The Snake Charmer — I see they've got a new bearded woman.

The Tattooed Man — Oh, no; he's sick to-day and cent his brother; that's all.